

The unlobed fruit of *T. rollotii* and its erect habit indicate a relationship with the species placed by DeCandolle in the first section of *Pittonia*, rather than with the more or less scandent plants, with lobed fruits, of the second section. The corolla lobes, relatively broad but terminating in a distinct cusp, suggest *T. peruviana* and *T. mapirensis*, of the latter section.

BOTANY.—*Some Rubiaceae collected in Mexico in 1841-43 by Frederik M. Liebmann.* PAUL C. STANDLEY, U. S. National Museum.¹

The U. S. National Museum received recently for study, from the University Botanical Museum of Copenhagen, through the kindness of Dr. Carl Christensen, a large series of plants of the family Rubiaceae, collected in southern Mexico in 1841-43 by Frederik Michael Liebmann. The material included most of the plants of this group obtained by Liebmann, the greater part of which had never been identified. Many of them had been submitted to Hooker, and some of the duplicates retained at Kew were listed by Hemsley in the Botany of the Biologia Centrali-Americana. Although many of the specimens which passed through Hooker's hands were named specifically, others were identified only to the genus. Some of the latter were studied also by Oersted, in connection with his work upon Central American Rubiaceae, and a few were indicated by him as new, but he never published descriptions of them.

Determination of this collection has given interesting results. Liebmann was an exceptionally efficient collector, with a keen eye for distinguishing species, and he found a number of well-marked Mexican Rubiaceae which have eluded later collectors. His whole series of plants was one of the largest ever obtained in Mexico, consisting of 90,000 specimens. He was not content with one specimen of each plant that he recognized, but repeated his collections. Too many of his successors have been satisfied to make a single collection of each species that they were able to distinguish in the field, and as a consequence they have overlooked the critical species which require a nice discrimination for their recognition. Doubtless a part of Liebmann's success resulted from the fact that he visited regions which have not received attention from more recent collectors. It is a noteworthy fact that the earlier botanists working in Mexico were able to visit remote regions, while those of recent decades seem not to have wandered far from the principal railway lines.

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received June 13, 1927.

Study of the Liebmann material has disclosed several species which are apparently new, and one plant which can not be referred satisfactorily to any known genus. It is unfortunate that these rich collections did not receive thorough study immediately upon their arrival in Europe, eighty years ago, for they include many species which have been based upon material procured by later collectors, some of them, indeed, of very recent date.

There are described below the new species recognized in the *reliquiae Liebmannianae*, and there are cited also some of the numbers which illustrate rare or little-known species. Upon the basis of the Liebmann plants there may be reported from Mexico for the first time several common American Rubiaceae of wide distribution. The species here listed form a noteworthy addition to the woody Rubiaceae enumerated in the Trees and Shrubs of Mexico.²

Most of the Liebmann material was received on loan, and has now been returned to Copenhagen, after photographs had been made of some of the more important specimens. There were received also numerous duplicates for deposit in the National Herbarium. In the citation of specimens in the following pages, the letter "C" indicates that the number cited is represented only in the Copenhagen herbarium.

RONDELETIA HETERANTHERA T. S. Brandeg. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 4: 387. 1913

This species has been known only from the type collection, from Baños del Carrizal, Veracruz. Liebmann, however, collected ample fruiting material, of which the following collections may be cited:

MEXICO: Petlapa, *Liebmann* 11376 (Rubiaceae no. 203). Colipa, *Liebmann* 11379 (Rubiaceae no. 139). Palanque, *Liebmann* 11378 (Rubiaceae no. 138). Misantla, *Liebmann* 11383 (C; Rubiaceae no. 140).

Rondeletia Liebmannii Standl., sp. nov.

Branchlets very slender, subterete, brown, densely pilose with short spreading whitish hairs, tardily glabrate; stipules 5–6 mm. long, filiform-subulate from a short, narrowly triangular base, short-pilose or puberulent, erect, persistent; leaves opposite, those of a pair unequal, the petioles slender, 3–9 mm. long, densely short-pilose; leaf blades elliptic-oblong or lance-oblong, broadest at or near the middle, 5.5–11 cm. long, 1.7–3.5 cm. wide, gradually or abruptly long-acuminate, with a narrow, often falcate acumination, acute to broadly obtuse at base, thin, deep green above, sparsely setose-hirtellous with short pale spreading hairs, the venation impressed, beneath slightly paler, densely short-pilose, at least on the nerves, with short spreading whitish hairs, the venation prominent, the lateral nerves about 9 on each side, arcuate, ascending at an acute angle, distinct nearly to the margin; inflo-

² Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 23: 1349–1394. 1926.

rescence terminal, thyriform-paniculate, 2-4 cm. long, the peduncle about 5 mm. long, the lateral branches very short, each bearing a few-flowered dense cyme, the flowers 4-parted, the pedicels 0.5 mm. long, the branches densely short-pilose with spreading hairs; bracts linear, 3 mm. long or shorter; hypanthium densely whitish-tomentose, the calyx lobes narrowly linear, 0.5 mm. long, unequal; corolla tube very slender, 8 mm. long, pilose with short, whitish, spreading or ascending hairs, the lobes short, rounded, glabrous within, the throat naked; capsule subglobose, 3.5 mm. long, brown, obscurely costate, glabrate.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,315,231, collected in Oaxaca, Mexico, 1841-43, by Liebmann (no. 11834).

Related to the Guatemalan *R. rufescens* Robinson, which has much denser pubescence, long panicles, shorter calyx lobes, and broad stipules.

***Rondeletia polycephala* Standl., sp. nov.**

Branches slender, terete, blackish, densely pilose with short spreading ferruginous hairs, the internodes short or elongate; stipules persistent, thick, 7-8 mm. long, subulate from a broadly triangular base, erect, rigid, brown-pilose or glabrate; leaves opposite, sessile or nearly so, the blades oblong-ovate or ovate-elliptic, 6-12 cm. long, 2.7-5 cm. wide, rather abruptly acuminate or long-acuminate, at base broadly rounded to cordate, with deep narrow sinus, thick, deep green above, short-villous on the nerves, elsewhere very sparsely villous with very short, spreading hairs, the venation impressed, beneath densely and persistently white-tomentose, the veins stout, prominent, the lateral nerves about 9 on each side, slightly arcuate, distinct to the margin; inflorescence terminal, thyriform-paniculate, 4-9 cm. long, the peduncles 2.5-9.5 cm. long; flowers sessile, borne in very dense, many-flowered, headlike cymes, these sessile along the main rachis or on stout peduncles 5 mm. long or shorter, the rachis densely brown-pilose; bracts lance-oblong, 3-4 mm. long; hypanthium subglobose, nearly 2 mm. long, densely white-pilose; calyx lobes 4, unequal, oblong-ovate, 2-2.5 mm. long, obtuse, brown-pilose; corolla densely pilose outside with short spreading whitish hairs, the tube slender, 9-12 mm. long, the 4 lobes rounded, spreading, 2.5-3 mm. long, glabrous within, the throat naked; anthers included, linear-oblong, 1.5 mm. long.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected in Oaxaca, Mexico, by Liebmann (no. 11826). A fragmentary specimen of the same collection is in the U. S. National Herbarium. Here is referred also *Liebmann* 11836 (Rubiaceae no. 79) from Oaxaca.

The latter specimen was seen by Hooker, who labeled it "*Rondeletia* n. sp.," but apparently the plant was unknown to Hemsley, since it is not mentioned in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*. In the key to the species of *Rondeletia* in the North American Flora this plant runs at once to *R. Thiemei* Donn. Smith, a Honduran species, which is not closely related.

***Manettia Liebmannii* Standl., sp. nov.**

Plants suffrutescent, apparently scandent, the branches slender, subterete, the older ones with pale exfoliating epidermis, the young branches obscurely and very minutely puberulent, the internodes elongate; stipules 1.5 mm.

long, broadly triangular from an annular base, mucronate-acute, persistent and thickened in age; leaves opposite, the petioles stout, 2-3 mm. long; leaf blades broadly ovate to lance-ovate, 3-5 cm. long, 1-3 cm. wide, long-acuminate, with narrow obtuse acumination, at base rounded, sometimes abruptly short-decurrent, subcoriaceous, somewhat lustrous, very minutely and obscurely puberulent on the nerves or glabrous, deep green above, the reticulation of the nerves evident but scarcely prominent, beneath scarcely paler, the costa slender, prominent, the lateral nerves very slender, often nearly obsolete, 4 or 5 on each side, strongly ascending, arcuate; flowers cymose-paniculate, the panicles axillary and terminal, dense or open, many-flowered, slender-pedunculate, equaling or shorter than the leaves, the branches puberulent; bracts persistent, triangular-subulate, 1-2 mm. long; pedicels 3 mm. long or shorter; flowers 4-parted; hypanthium campanulate, 0.6 mm. long, minutely puberulent; calyx lobes 4, erect, 1 mm. long, triangular to lance-oblong, acute; corolla salverform, glabrous or nearly so outside, the tube thick, 2-2.5 mm. long, the lobes broadly ovate, obtuse, 1 mm. long, short-villous within; capsule 2-2.5 mm. long, broader than long, glabrous, two-thirds inferior, shallowly bisulcate and obscurely costate, rounded-truncate at apex, rounded at base, septically bivalvate at apex; seeds (immature) numerous, compressed, narrowly winged.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected at Pelado, Mexico, August, 1842, by Liebmann (no. 11485; Rubiaceae no. 147). A fragmentary specimen of the same collection is in the U. S. National Herbarium. Collected also at San Juan de Estado by Liebmann (no. 11487).

The reference of this plant to *Manettia* is not altogether satisfactory, because of the small capsules and small flowers, but the habit of the plant suggests this rather than any other genus. By Hooker the plant was referred to *Hedyotis*, but if, as appears to be the case, the seeds are winged, it can not be referred to the Oldenlandieae. The general aspect of this plant does suggest that tribe, but there is no known American genus of that relationship to which it can be referred satisfactorily.

BOUVARDIA VILLOSA Standl. N. Amer. Fl. **32**: 107. 1921

A very sharply marked and apparently rare species, known previously only from the type collection from Alturas de Matatlán, Oaxaca, *Conzatti* 1486. A Liebmann collection may now be recorded:

MEXICO: Mitla, Oaxaca, May, 1842, *Liebmann* 11051.

HILLIA TETRANDBRA Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 58. 1788

This species has not been known heretofore north of Guatemala, but it was collected in Veracruz by Liebmann.

MEXICO: Mirador, *Liebmann*, 11518 (C). Mecapalco, *Liebmann* 11517 (C).

Habroneuron Standl., gen. nov.

Slender strigose shrub, apparently scandent, the branches terete; leaves opposite, short-petiolate, membranaceous, entire, finely lineolate between the nerves; stipules narrow, interpetiolar, deciduous; flowers terminal, solitary, sessile or nearly so; hypanthium oblong; calyx 4-parted, the lobes narrowly

linear-attenuate, much longer than the hypanthium; corolla salverform, the tube long and slender, the limb 4-lobate, the lobes broad, imbricate, the throat sparsely papillose-villosulous; stamens 4, linear, sessile, basifixed, inserted at the middle of the corolla tube, included; fruit unknown.

Type species, *Habroneuron mexicanum* Standl.

***Habroneuron mexicanum* Standl., sp. nov.**

Branches very slender, flexuous, with short or much elongate internodes, dark reddish brown, glabrate in age, when young densely short-strigose with whitish hairs; stipules narrowly linear-attenuate, about 5 mm. long, thin, brownish, strigillose or glabrate on the outer surface, glabrous within; petioles slender, 3–20 mm. long, strigillose; leaf blades obovate-oblong to oblong-ob lanceolate or oblong-elliptic, usually broadest above the middle, abruptly acuminate, with broad or narrow, acute acumination, at base obtuse to long-attenuate, densely strigose along the nerves on both surfaces with whitish hairs, sparsely short-strigose elsewhere, the costa very slender, prominent beneath, the lateral nerves very slender and inconspicuous, 5 or 6 on each side, ascending at an acute angle, arcuate, distinct nearly to the margin; leaf tissue conspicuously lineolate on both surfaces, but the striations irregular, not parallel, and forming a close reticulation; hypanthium 3 mm. long, 1.5 mm. thick, densely strigose; calyx lobes 8–10 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide, long-attenuate, erect, whitish-strigose; corolla densely strigose outside with long stiff whitish hairs, the tube 27 mm. long, glabrous within, the lobes broadly rounded, 5 mm. long; anthers 6 mm. long, 0.6 mm. wide.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected at Tintalcingo, Mexico, by Liebmann (no. 11527). A fragmentary specimen also in the U. S. National Herbarium.

Because of the lineolate leaf tissue, this plant is associated at once with such genera as *Sommerera* and *Plocaniophyllon*, of the tribe Mussaendeae, but in that group the corolla lobes are valvate. In habit, leaves, and pubescence the plant suggests the genus *Sabicea*, of the same tribe, to which it must be related. The available material is, unfortunately, not ample, except in leaves and branches, and I have not felt justified in dissecting another flower besides the one which has been dissected by some earlier student.

***Sommerera fusca* Oerst., sp. nov.**

Branchlets dark reddish brown, with short internodes, when young densely hirsute with ascending or subappressed hairs; stipules 1–1.5 cm. long, caducous, narrowly lanceolate, long-attenuate, brown, sparsely hirtellous; petioles 1–2 cm. long, pilose with stiff straight appressed hairs; leaf blades oblong-elliptic to oblong-obovate, usually broadest above the middle, 5–13.5 cm. long, 2.7–6 cm. wide, obtuse or acutish at apex, usually acute at base but sometimes obtuse, thin, deep green on the upper surface, glabrous, conspicuously parallel-lineolate in the areoles, paler beneath, densely appressed-pilose with pale hairs along the nerves; inflorescences umbelliform-cymose, mostly 4 or 5-flowered, the peduncle 7–14 mm. long, densely hispidulous, the pedicels in fruit up to 6 mm. long, in anthesis much shorter; bracts caducous; hypanthium subglobose, 3 mm. long, densely appressed-pilose with fulvous hairs; calyx 3–6 mm. long, cleft nearly to the base, the 5 lobes oval to oblong, obtuse or rounded at apex, persistent, slightly accrescent in age,

pubescent with short appressed hairs; corolla salverform, the tube cylindrical, 8 mm. long, densely pilose with short, ascending or subappressed, pale hairs, the 5 lobes spreading, ovate, obtuse, 2–2.5 mm. long, puberulent within, the throat short-villous; fruit (probably immature) subglobose, 7–9 mm. long, hispidulous with spreading or subappressed hairs; seeds about 1 mm. long, angulate, blackish brown, foveolate.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected at Jocoaltepec, Mexico, June, 1842, by Liebmann (no. 11720; Rubiaceae no. 36). Duplicate specimen of the same collection in the U. S. National Herbarium.

This species is well marked by the obtuse leaves and by the broad obtuse calyx lobes.

***Sommeria acuminata* Oerst., sp. nov.**

Branches very slender, somewhat flexuous, subterete, brownish, short-hirtellous, the internodes mostly 1–3.5 cm. long; stipules linear-lanceolate, 8 mm. long, long-attenuate, appressed-pilose with very short hairs, deciduous; petioles 6–11 mm. long, densely hirtellous; leaf blades lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 6–9.5 cm. long, 2.5–3.5 cm. wide, rather abruptly long-acuminate, with narrow, slightly falcate acumination, acute to rounded and short-decurrent at base, thin, deep green above, scabrous, hirtellous on the nerves, beneath paler, hispidulous on the nerves, the costa slender, prominent, the lateral nerves slender, about 6 on each side, arcuate, strongly ascending; inflorescence cymose, usually 3-flowered, the peduncles 1–3.5 cm. long, densely short-pilose with spreading hairs, the pedicels 3 mm. long or shorter; bracts deciduous; hypanthium 2.5 mm. long, densely hispidulous; calyx cleft to the base, the 5 lobes lanceolate, 8–10 mm. long, long-attenuate, persistent, hispidulous on both surfaces; corolla salverform, densely hispidulous outside, the tube 12 mm. long, 2 mm. thick, the lobes rounded, 3 mm. long, glabrous within; immature fruit ellipsoid, 6–7 mm. long, hispidulous, 2-celled.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected at Amatlán, Mexico, by Liebmann (no. 11712). A duplicate of the same collection is in the U. S. National Herbarium.

This plant is perhaps not a true *Sommeria*, but it agrees in most respects with the genus to which Oersted has referred it, and there is no other genus to which it may be referred satisfactorily. The corolla is unusually slender for plants of this genus, and, of greater importance, the leaves do not exhibit the "moiree-streifung" which characterizes other plants of the genus.

***Chione mexicana* Standl., sp. nov.**

Small tree, glabrous throughout, the older branchlets slender, subterete, grayish, the internodes mostly 1.5–3.5 cm. long; stipules lance-deltoid, 4–5 mm. long, long-acuminate, caducous; petioles 8–13 mm. long; leaf blades oval-elliptic to narrowly elliptic-oblong, 6.5–12.5 cm. long, 2–6 cm. wide, usually acute or attenuate at base, at apex abruptly contracted, with short broad obtuse tip, subcoriaceous, lustrous, deep green above, the costa and lateral nerves impressed, beneath paler, the costa slender, prominent, the lateral nerves slender, 5 or 6 on each side, prominent, ascending at an acute angle, nearly straight, coarsely and irregularly anastomosing remote from the margin; inflorescence cymose-corymbose, densely many-flowered, long-pedunculate, 2–6 cm. broad, some of the flowers sessile, the others on short

stout pedicels, these in fruit sometimes 6 mm. long, the bracts minute; hypanthium narrowly turbinate, 2-2.5 mm. long, the calyx limb scarcely 1 mm. long, deeply 5-dentate, the teeth broadly triangular, acute to rounded at apex; corolla 3.5-4 mm. long, the 5 lobes rounded, half as long as the tube, obscurely erose-denticulate; anthers linear-oblong, 2.5-3 mm. long, exserted, scarcely exceeding the filaments; fruit oblong-ellipsoid, 8-10 mm. long, 3 mm. thick, obtuse at base, lustrous.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,266,079, collected in damp open forest at Zacuapan, Veracruz, Mexico, June, 1926, by C. A. Purpus (no. 10757). The following collections represent the same plant:

VERACRUZ: Mirador to Jalapa, *Liebmann* 11097, 11663. Papantla, *Liebmann* 11104. Mirador, *Liebmann* 11106 (C), 11099 (C; Rubiaceae no. 281), 11098 (C; Rubiaceae no. 285). Papantla, *Liebmann* 11100 (C; Rubiaceae no. 282). San Pablo, *Liebmann* 11101 (C; Rubiaceae no. 284). Paso del Correo, *Liebmann* 11103 (C; Rubiaceae no. 286). Without locality, *Liebmann* 11107, 11102 (C; Rubiaceae no. 283).

This species has not been represented in the National Herbarium until recently, when specimens were received from Dr. Purpus. Hemsley⁴ referred the Liebmann collections to *C. glabra* DC., a synonym of *C. venosa* (Swartz) Urban. A note by Hooker upon one of the Copenhagen sheets states that the plant is "apparently the same as *C. glabra* DC. of which *C. elliptica* Griseb. and *glabra* Griseb. are vars., but leaves membranous." Comparison with West Indian material proves that the Mexican plant is clearly distinct in its thin leaves, much smaller flowers, smaller fruit, and deeply dentate calyx. In *C. venosa* the calyx is nearly truncate.

PSYCHOTRIA BRACHIATA Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 45. 1788

This species, common in some parts of Central America, has not been reported from Mexico, but the following collection may be cited:

MEXICO: Lacoba, *Liebmann* 11592.

Psychotria Chamissoana (Loes.) Standl.

Mapouria Chamissoana Loes. Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. 65: 112. 1923.

The type, from Tecolutla ("Tecolute"), Veracruz, *Schiede* 1266, has not been seen, but the collections cited below agree with the description. Loesener reports the species also from Nentón, Guatemala.

MEXICO: Consoquitla, *Liebmann* 11601 (C), 11655 (C; Rubiaceae no. 156). Without locality, *Liebmann* 11654 (Rubiaceae no. 154). Zacuapan, Veracruz, *Purpus* 10889.

Psychotria flava Oerst., sp. nov.

Young branches very thick and stout, with short or elongate internodes, subterete or obtusely quadrangular, sometimes puberulent at the nodes but elsewhere glabrous; stipules quickly deciduous, broadly ovate-triangular, 1.5 cm. long, narrowed to the apex and shallowly cleft, the apical lobes 1-1.5 mm. long, densely ferruginous-puberulent on the outer surface; leaves opposite, the petioles stout, 0.5-2 cm. long, densely puberulent or short-pilose; leaf blades narrowly oblanceolate-oblong to obovate-oblong or sometimes linear-oblanceolate, mostly 18-32 cm. long and 2.5-13.5 cm. wide,

⁴ Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. 2: 45. 1881.

acute to obtuse, usually cuneate-attenuate at base, thick, yellow-green and glabrous above, the lateral nerves prominent, beneath dull, minutely hirtellous on the nerves and puberulent between them, the pubescence persistent, the costa stout, prominent, the lateral nerves slender or stout, prominent, 19–26 on each side, arcuate-ascending, distinct nearly to the margin; inflorescence terminal, capitate-paniculate, the panicles radiately branched, 5–10 cm. long, the peduncle stout, erect, 6.5–9.5 cm. long, the branches densely hirtellous; branches of the panicle verticillate, 8 or fewer branches in each whorl, the primary branches 1.2–2.8 cm. long, divaricate, bearing usually 3 pedunculate, subglobose, few or many-flowered heads 4–6 mm. in diameter; hypanthium and calyx tomentulose, the calyx limb less than 1 mm. long, truncate or obscurely repand-denticulate, 1.5 mm. broad; corolla 4.5 mm. long, salverform, glabrous, the tube widened upward, the lobes ovate, obtuse, 1.5 mm. long; anthers exerted, oblong, 1 mm. long; fruit subglobose or obovoid, 8–15 mm. long, glabrous, rounded to acute at base, the cells plane on the inner surface; stones obtusely costate dorsally; seeds shallowly sulcate on the inner surface.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected at Misantla, Veracruz, Mexico, by Liebmann (no. 11605). The following collections are conspecific:

MEXICO: Misantla, *Liebmann* 11506 (C). Comaltepec, *Liebmann* 11630 (C). Without locality, *Liebmann* 11604 (Rubiaceae no. 108), 11602 (Rubiaceae no. 106). Jovo, May, 1841, *Liebmann* 11603.

The species is distinguished by the large narrow yellowish leaves, copiously pubescent beneath, and by the characteristic inflorescence.

***Psychotria gardenioides* (Scheidw.) Standl.**

Rhodostoma gardenioides Scheidw. in Otto & Dietr. Allgem. Gartenzeit. 10: 286. 1842.

Palicourea gardenioides Benth. & Hook.; Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Amer. Bot. 2: 52. 1881.

When manuscript was prepared for the Trees and Shrubs of Mexico, no authentic material of this plant was available for study, and it was listed⁵ as a doubtful species. In the Liebmann collection there are several specimens referable to this species, some of which were identified by Hooker. The plant represents a very distinct species, quite unlike any other known to me. The limits between the genera *Psychotria* and *Palicourea* are notoriously vague, but this plant, it seems to me, may be placed in the genus *Psychotria* much more satisfactorily than in *Palicourea*. The following collections may be cited:

MEXICO: Without locality, *Liebmann* 11554 (C), 11553 (C), 11591 in part (C), 11548 (C; Rubiaceae no. 100), 11549 (C; Rubiaceae no. 98). Chupapan, *Liebmann* 11548 (C; Rubiaceae no. 101). Cazadero, *Liebmann* 11549 (C; Rubiaceae no. 97). Jecatepec, *Liebmann* 11550 (C; Rubiaceae no. 99). Cuapan, *Liebmann* 11552 (C). Paso del Correo, *Liebmann* 11551 (Rubiaceae no. 95). Tampico, *Palmer* 516.

⁵ Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 23: 1392. 1926.

PSYCHOTRIA ULIGINOSA Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 43. 1788

The species has not been reported from Mexico, but two collections may now be listed:

MEXICO: Jovo, *Liebmann* 11650. Without definite locality, *Liebmann* 11651 (C).

Faramea Liebmannii Standl., sp. nov.

Glabrous throughout; young branches slender, subterete, the internodes 2.5–5.5 cm. long, green; stipules green, 4–5 mm. long, united into a sheath, the free portion semiorbicular, subulate-mucronate, the mucro 1.5–2 mm. long; petioles stout, 6–8 mm. long; leaf blades narrowly oblong, 12.5–17 cm. long, 3.5–4.5 cm. wide, rather abruptly short-acuminate, with narrow obtuse tip, attenuate to the long-acuminate base, broadest at the middle, thin, bright green, concolorous, the costa stout, prominent, the lateral nerves slender, prominent, about 13 on each side, divergent at a wide angle, slightly arcuate, irregularly anastomosing remote from the margin; inflorescence terminal, sessile, branched from the base, the branches slender, few-flowered, the whole inflorescence about 2.5 cm. long; pedicels 1.5–5 mm. long; hypanthium 1.5 mm. long, oblong, the calyx 0.6 mm. long, truncate or obscurely denticulate, green; corolla salverform, the tube 2 mm. long, the lobes spreading, linear-oblong, obtuse, 5 mm. long; anthers linear, 1.5 mm. long, exserted.

Type in the herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, collected at Tepitapa, Mexico, by *Liebmann* (no. 11404; Rubiaceae no. 105). A duplicate specimen of the same collection is in the U. S. National Herbarium.

Only one other species of the genus, *Faramea occidentalis* (L.) A. Rich., has been reported from Mexico, and to that the present plant is not closely related. It is amply distinct, also, from the few species which are known from Central America.

MITCHELLA REPENS L. Sp. Pl. 111. 1753

It is truly remarkable that this common plant of the eastern United States should reappear in southern Mexico, but *Hemsley*, in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, cites two records for it. The plant was collected also by *Liebmann* (no. 11804) at Tanetze, Mexico. It seems not to have been found by recent collectors, and the species has not been represented heretofore in the National Herbarium by Mexican specimens. *Liebmann's* material, although incomplete, seems to differ in no respect from the common form of the United States.